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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FOR SALE.

FOUR Hundred acres of unimproved firſt rate LAND, on the waters of Crooked creek, near the mouth—it will ſuit for two farms, each having about 15 acres of meadow ground, and the reſt good and tillable: Terms of payment made eaſy.—Alſo, to let, on an improving leaſe for years, a tract of 230 acres, ſituate about two miles above the mouth of Jacob's creek, on the river Yough, 50 or 60 acres cleared, a rich, level river bottom. Enquire of the ſubſcriber at the mouth of Jacob's creek, who has juſt received an extenſive aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, which he is ſelling at his uſual low rates for Caſh, or Produce, of which every kind is received, and the higheſt prices allowed. Thoſe indebted by bond, note or book account are requeſted to call and pay off, as no longer indulgence will be given.

FRANCIS BRYAN.

December 25, 1795.

WANTS A PLACE AS

SCHOOLMASTER,

A MAN whoſe character and abilities will admit of the minuteſt enquiry, writes well, has a thorough knowledge of Arithmetic, Book-keeping, the Rudiments of Geometry and Algebra, Trigonometry Right, Oblique and Spheric, Heights and Diſtances, Menſuration, Ginging, Surveying both theory and practice, Navigation, &c. hopes from his experience in that line to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who are pleaſed to employ him. A line directed to G. L. at the Printer's, will be attended to.

Pittſburgh, January 7, 1796.

FOR SALE.

A Plantation containing 100 acres, ſituate one mile from Small's mill, on the Monongahela river, and 7 miles from Pittſburgh, there is 20 acres cleared and under good fence, ¼ of which is meadow; there is a houſe and barn on the premiſes. An indiſputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

EDWARD PETTYGREW.

Allegheny county, January 7, 1796.

N. B. An Apprentice to the Taylor trade wanted. Enquire as above.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, on Sunday night the 27th ult. in Pitt townſhip, Allegheny county, about 4 miles from Pittſburgh, a black HORSE, 7 years old next ſpring, no brand perceiveable, trots, paces and racks a little, about 15 hands high. A reward of FOUR DOLLARS will be paid for ſecuring ſaid Horſe ſo that the owner may get him again, and reaſonable charges if bro't home.

JOHN REED.

January 7, 1796.

List of Letters remaining in the Poſt-Office, Pittſburgh.

A.

THOMAS Adams, care of lieut. Robert Lee; Rev. John Anderſon, Mill creek; John Anderſon, Peters creek; Gabriel Armſtrong, near Pittſburgh; James Andrews, Pittſburgh; John Angel, care of Iſaac Mixon, Fayette county.

B.

William Barber, care of John M'Kee; John and Thomas Nickle, care of Rev. Mr. Warick, near Redſtone; James Brown, near Pittſburgh; John and Richard Boyce, care of John Ormſby; James Bruff, near Pittſburgh; James Burns, David Bleakley, John Baird, care of John Ormſby; John Brooks, French creek ſettlement; George Breant, Pittſburgh; John Barkley, care of Norris Morriſon, Pittſburgh; Lieut. Sam. Brown, Charleſtown; Samuel Bell, care of George Annear; Elizabeth Brown, Pittſburgh; Jas. Brown, care of Mr. Gilfillen; Elizabeth Brady, Robert Boyd, H. Blakeway, Ten Mile; Mary Bunnwell, Pittſburgh; Molly Bernoudy, Mr. Bernoudy, John Banon.

C.

Margaret Carſon, care of David Carſon, Allegheny county; Archy Cunningham, Pittſburgh; James Curry, care of Mr. Rollins; Michael Cirk, care of John Moore near Pittſburgh; Robert Caldwell Charleſtown; Col. David Chambers, John Crawford, care of Rev. Mr. Swan; Joſeph Commings and Joſeph Porter, David Clark, near Budd's ferry; Thomas Caldwell, care of David Hamilton, eſq. Alexander Cuningham, James Chambers, maſon, Alexander Cuningham, near Pittſburgh; Charles Cazenove, Pittſburgh.

D.

James Dinſmore, near Pittſburgh; John Daviſon, Pittſburgh; James Doboins, Pittſburgh; De la Landelle, Allegheny county; Samuel Deuny, James Davidſon, Conrad Doll, Pittſburgh; Robert or William Duff, care of John Irwin; John Dunlap, Waſhington county: James Dunlevy, care of Col. Edward Cook, Fayette county.

E.

James Ewing, eſq. John Eaken, care of William Sampſon, Forks of Yough; William Eaken, care of David Eaken.

F.

Richard Frazer, Redſtone; Rachel Foſter, care of William Semple, Pittſburgh; Henry or Robert Finley, near Pittſburgh; Adam Frew, Weſtmoreland county.

G.

Thomas Graham, care of Robert Kidd, near Pittſburgh; James Graham, care of W. Chriſty, Pittſburgh; Hugh Grant, Thomas Gilmore, Robert Gamble, ſurgeon; Thos. Gamble, George Graham, near the Ohio; William Graham, care of Rev. Mr. Warwick; Patrick Graham, care of T. M'Kee.

H.

Solans Hickman, John Huey, Mrs. Henderſon, relict of the late Rev. Mat. Henderſon; Eliſhar Huntington, Redſtone; Thos. Hughs, James Hamilton, care of William Semple, Pittſburgh; Matthew Henderſon, ſurgeon; Rev. Robert Huey, near Pittſburgh; Benjamin Harvey.

J.

Thomas Jones, Pittſburgh;

K.

John Kennedy, near Pittſburg.

L.

Jabiſh Lambert, Pittſburgh; Iſaac Lloyd, Elizabeth town; Col. Thomas Lewis, mouth of Great Kenhawa; Mathew Logan, care of Mr. Watſon, Pittſburgh; M. Leavens, John Leth, Waſtmoreland county; Bailey Leavens; Pittſburgh; James Laughlin, Richard Lord, Redſtone; Enoch Lewis.

M.

Dominick M'Cormick, care of James Stewart; Joſeph Mountain, on Braddock's road, near Yough river; Paul M'Dermott, Hugh M'Clenachan, care of John Ormſby; Robert M'Farling, Elizabeth town; Eddy Megor, at or near M'Kee's ferry; William Miller, James Miers, Turtle creek; Rev. Thomas Moore, Alexander M'Coy, David M'Allifter, care of John Irwin; Samuel M'Cune, Alexander Morriſon, near Pittſburgh; Peter Maremie, Redſtone; Michael M'Coole, James Miller, near Beeſon town; Hugh Martin, Samuel M'Cormick, Neal M'Neal, near Pittſburgh; Neal M'Laughlin.

N.

Henry Noble, near Pittſburgh; Captain Neely, near Union town.

O.

Samuel Owen, Joſeph Oſburn.

P.

Jonathan Pearce, Pittſburgh; W. Parker, Rev. Samuel S. Phelon, Pittſburgh.

Q.

George Quick, Fayette county.

R.

Frances Roſs, Fayette county; John Roſs, Pittſburgh; Samuel Reynolds, William Robinſon, care of Robert Warwick, Fayette county; James Rice.

S.

William Scott, Richard Stephenſon, Lemuel Sayre, Waſhington county; Andrew Snider, Beeſon town; William Stewart, care of Michael Hellman; Franky Sparks, Forks of Yough; Thomas Sands, John Stark, major Uriah Springer, Andrew Scott, Redſtone; Nehemiah Sharp, care of Jacob Bauſman; Thomas Saunders, Pittſburgh; William Sutherland, Jared Scofield, Richard Stephenſon, near Thompſon tavern: Robert Stewart, care of John Irwin, merchant.

T.

William Thompſon, Thomas Thompſon, Peters creek; William Thorn, carpenter, Pittſburgh; John Taylor, Joſeph Torrence, Fayette county; John Temple, in the forks of Yough; Samuel Trever, Connellstown; John and William Todd.

V.

Captain Henry Vanderburgh, Wabaſh.

W.

John and David Wallace, care of Samuel Shaw, eſq. Robert Walker, care of Samuel Sinclair, forks of Yough; Nathaniel Williams, Rachel Wilion, William Walker, care of Joſeph Scott, eſq. Thomas Watſon, John Walker, Elizabeth town; Robert Watſon, care of Col. John Irwin, Weſtmoreland county; George Willis.

Y.

Doctor John Young, near Union town.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber on the weſt bank of the Allegheny river, a brindled STEER, 2 years old, marked with a ſlit in his left ear, and a yearling BULL of a red colour, no mark. The owners are deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

PHILIP BRADLEY.

December 31, 1795.

THOSE who are indebted to the Academy of Pittſburgh, for Tuition money, from the 1ſt of July laſt to the 15th inſtant, or part of the time, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

M. ARTHUR

Pittſburgh, 25th December, 1795.

STRAYED from a drove of cattle near Craig's ferry, oppoſite Pittſburgh, on the firſt Monday in December, inſtant, a two or three year old STEER, colour white, but full of ſmall dark ſpots, on the right ear a half crop, on the left a halfpenny, bought from Alexander Miller on the head waters of Peter's creek. Whoever informs WILLIAM GRAY, of Pittſburgh, ſo that he can get ſaid Steer again, or delivers it to him, ſhall be paid for their trouble, and reaſonable expences.

December 24, 1795.

Abner & Jeſſe Barker,

HAVE juſt received at their Store, at the corner of Market and Front Streets, in Andrew Watſon's New Brick Houſe, a large aſſortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENS WARE, CUTLERY and HARD WARE, which they are determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices for Caſh or Country Produce.

Pittſburgh, December 17, 1795.

N. B. A generous price will be given for 3 tons of well hackled FLAX.

NEW STORE.

Juſt opened at the corner of Market and Fourth ſtreets, in the houſe lately occupied by Andrew Robinſon, and oppoſite John Irwin's Store, a large and general aſſortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

which will be ſold on the loweſt terms for Caſh or Country Produce.

ROBERT & JOHN BROTHERTON.

Pittſburgh, November 27, 1795.

JOHN IRWIN,

HAS juſt received from Philadelphia, and is now opening for Sale at his Store, a general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which he will ſell on the moſt moderate terms.

Any perſon wanting COPPER or STILLS ready made, may be ſupplied on reaſonable terms.

Pittſburgh, December 4, 1795.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *December* 28.

SUNDRY petitions were read and diſpoſed of.

A report was brought in from the committee of claims of ſundry private petitions. The report on moſt was accepted, on others a conſideration poſtponed.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) roſe to ſtate to the Houſe a very ſingular occurrence. A man by the name of Randal had deſired a private conferrence with him which was granted. This Randal informed, that he was lately at Detroit and was connected with ſundry Canada Merchants who had it in their power to procure from the Indians a ceſſion of a tract of Land bordering on Lake Erie and other Lakes, to the amount of about 20 millions of acres. He repreſented to Smith, that obtaining this tract he was vinced would be the only means of ge rid of Indian hoſtilities in that quarter; it would form a barrier between the U States and the hoſtile Indians, and that could be accompliſhed through his Ca connections, who had much influence the Indians in that quarter. His plan to petition Congreſs for a grant of this l to be divided into 40 ſhares, 24 of w ſhould be reſerved for members of Cong 12 for the Eaſtern and 12 for the South to be ſecured clandeſtinely to thoſe ſhould ſupport the meaſure in that bo Mr. Smith immediately communicated t ſubject of this interview to Mr. Mur for his advice as to the mode of proce in order completely to draw forth and maſk the villain. It was alſo communic to the Preſident, who procured a warran be iſſued for apprehending this Randal.

[The above is the ſubſtance of Mr. Smi ſtatement; as far as a total dependance u memory enables us to give.]

Mr. Murray roſe in corroboration of above ſtatement. The man was introdu to him by a member of the Houſe, and h a private interview with him in which he u folded the outlines of his plan as above lated. The land was to be divided into or 41 ſhares; 12 were reſerved for the E ern department and 12 for the Southern, w whom he inſinuated he was popular. Henry, of the Senate was conſulted by Murray, when Mr. Smith communicat with Mr. Murray for advice, this comm nication was before Mr. Murray's conver tion with Randal; and it was agreed th Mr. Murray ſhould draw him fully for With this view, he intimated to Rand that he knew nothing of land jobbing, a therefore, that he might be at a loſs to kn well what to do with ſuch property if a ſhould fall into his hands; Randal then me tioned that *caſh* would be paid when t whole buſineſs was ſettled, if land was agreeable. The reſerved ſhares were to divided among the members according their abilities and exertions.

This day was fixed for bringing in the p tition to the Houſe. The buſineſs Rand informed had been dropt to ſeveral membe in a general way.

Mr. Giles ſaid that it had been commu cated to him, not merely in a general wa but in a very ſpecial way, not to be miſu derſtood. This Randal had a few days a had a private converſation with him at (Mr. G's) lodgings. Randal aſſured hi that 30 or 40 members had already agreed ſupport the plan. However he might dou this information, yet it placed him in a de cate ſituation. He therefore immediate communicated his information to a memb from New York, one from Virginia, and the Speaker. Writings were promiſed be prepared by this Randal to ſecure t reſpective ſhares to the influential membe &c. Mr. Giles, by advice of the friends whom he communicated the buſineſs diſſe bled further in hopes of further diſcloſure —Randal boaſted already of having a majo ty in the Senate; he wanted, however, make his plans ſurer a few more members that as well as the lower Houſe.

Mr. Chriſtie felt it incumbant on himſ to ſay a word as he had introduced Rand to Mr. Murray. He had known Randal Maryland, where he bore a good charact Randal had never ſpoken to him of this pr ject but in a public point of view. He intr duced him to Mr. Murray, at his Randal's r queſt, knowing then nothing of the man th rendered it improper.

Mr. Livingſton corroborated the ſtateme of Mr. Giles. Mr. Livingſton having call a few days ago found Randal juſt leaving t room. Mr. G. communicated to Mr. L. t particulars of the converſation. Mr. L. a viſed that Mr. G. ſhould diſſemble to ende vour to obtain the papers promiſed as h ter proof of the man's criminal intentio than what could be gathered from a conv ſation.

Mr. Buck thought it his duty to menti to the Houſe, that before he left home a m by the name of Whitney waited on him a made a diſcloſure of ſome project of the ki He concluded that this muſt be Randal's a complice and therefore conceived it incu bent on him to ſtate the circumſtance tot Houſe.

Mr. Madiſon ſtated that Mr. Giles h conſulted with him on the buſineſs; and th Randal called upon him and had ſome lit converſation on the public merits of the p poſal. Mr. Madiſon ſuffered the converſa on and took part in it ſo far as not to let h diſcover that he had any conference on ſubject with Mr. Giles, that Randal m not be prevented from making a more com plete diſcloſure.

The ſpeaker mentioned the circumſtance of Mr. Giles's diſcloſure to him and his advice to keep the thing a ſecret in order if poſſible to get ſuch a clue to the buſineſs,—that if any improper conduct could be diſcovered as to members of the Houſe, ſuch a committee ſhould be procured as to obtain a fair inveſtigation.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) mentioned that Randal had been arreſted by the marſhall of the diſtrict.

The ſpeaker iſſued a warrant for the apprehenſion of Whitney.

A warrant was then iſſued for the apprehenſion of Randal, that the houſe might bring him within their juriſdiction.

Mr. Lyman mentioned that Whitney had called on him, but ſpoke only of the plan generally. He was to have ſeen him again; but had not.

The committee of elections reported the following members as duly returned and entitled to ſeats, viz: Meſſrs. Smith, Buck, Gilleſpie, and Earle.

The committee of elections obtained leave to cauſe depoſitions to be taken when it is inconvenient for witneſſes to attend.

The committee of ways and means reported a reſolution for the appropriations of monies for the civil liſt of 96. Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

TUESDAY, *Dec.* 29.

The Houſe were informed, that Robert Randal and Charles Whitney, were agreeably to the Warrants ſigned by the ſpeaker apprehended, and were now in the cuſtody of the Sergeant at Arms.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved that a committee of privileges of 7 members be appointed to report the mode of proceeding in the caſes of Randal and Whitney and have leave immediately to ſit. The reſolution was agreed to and the committee appointed,—who immediately retired.

A bill was reported providing for the eſtabliſhment of trading houſes to promote an intercourſe with the Indians. It was ordered to be printed and referred to a committee of the whole for Thurſday next.

A report was brought in on the petition of Parker, Hopkins, and Mears. It dwells on the importance of an accurate ſurvey of our Southern coaſts. The committee recommend a reſolution nearly as follows:

Reſolved, That the Preſident be requeſted to cauſe to be made an accurate chart of the coaſt of the United States from the river St. Mary's to the Cheſapeak, and that——— dollars be appropriated to defray the expences of the ſame. Ordered to be printed and referred to a committee of the whole for Friday next.

A petition was laid before the Houſe by the ſpeaker, from Vermont, againſt the treaty.

Mr. Buck enquired by whom it was ſigned.

He was informed that it was ſigned by about 250 inhabitants of Bennington. Mr. Buck obſerved that he imagined it was confined to Bennington.

Mr. Cooper enquired whether the ſigners had written their names or made their marks. It appeared that the names were written by the ſigners.

The petition was read and referred to the committee of the whole on the ſtate of union.

Mr. Venable preſented two more petitions againſt the treaty from the ſtate of Virginia. Referred to the ſame committee.

The Houſe then went into a committee of the whole Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair, on the report of the committee of ways and means for an appropriation for the civil liſt of 96. The committee ſoon roſe and reported the committee of ways and means and were directed to bring in a bill.

Three reſolutions reported by the committee of the whole ſome days ſince were taken up; they were in ſubſtance as follows:

Reſolved, as the opinion of this committee, That enquiry ſhould be made whether any and what further meaſures are neceſſary to reinforce the exiſting proviſions for the reduction of the public debt.

Reſolved, as the opinion of this committee, That enquiry ought to be made whether any and what further proviſions are neceſſary to carry the operations of the mint more fully into effect.

Reſolved, as the opinion of this committee, That an enquiry ought to be made into the ſtate of the naval equipments, and whether any and what further proviſions are neceſſary on that ſubject.

Theſe three reſolutions were ſeparately adopted; and the firſt was referred to the committee of ways and means, the other two to two ſelect committees. Sundry documents on the ſubject of theſe ſeveral reſolutions were reſpectively referred to the different committees.

Mr. Baldwin in the name of the committee of privileges reported in ſubſtance as follows: Reſolved, that Robert Randal and Charles Whitney be brought to the bar of the houſe;—that they be there interrogated by the ſpeaker touching the ſubject of enquiry; that the interrogatories and anſwers be entered on the journals of the houſe; that any queſtion wiſhed to be put by any member be preſented in writing and the ſenſe of the houſe be taken on the propriety of its being put by the ſpeaker, and then if the houſe deem it neceſſary to make any further enquiry, the ſame ſhall originate in a committee appointed for the purpoſe. This report was agreed to.

Mr. Harper hoped the priſoners might be brought to the bar to-morrow and in the mean time, that the committee of privileges ſhould be inſtructed to draft a ſet of interrogatories.

Mr. Blount hoped there would be no adjournment until the priſoners had undergone an examination before the houſe.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) did not ſee any neceſſity in delay. He was in favour of proceeding immediately to interrogate the priſoners. He was convinced that the ſpeaker could without delay put ſuch queſtions to them as would bring out the information the houſe wiſhed to be poſſeſſed of.

After ſome further converſation, Mr. Harper waved his objection to an immediate proceeding and it was unanimouſly agreed that the priſoners ſhould be forthwith bro't to the bar.

The ſpeaker ſtated the outline of what he conceived would be the proper courſe of interrogation. He propoſed, that the identity of perſons ſhould firſt be enquired into and, next that the charge ſhould be read the priſoner called upon to anſwer; then that the connection between the two ſhould be enquired into, and laſtly, who were their aſſociates.

Mr. Blount offered an interrogatory to be put to Randal nearly in the following words: Did you ſay to Mr. Giles, that 30 or 40 members were ſecured to ſupport your petition? Who are the members whom you conceived ſo ſecured, and what reaſon have you to ſuppoſe that they were ſecured?

In the middle of a deſultory converſation on the propriety of this interrogatory, one of the priſoners (Randal) was announced to be at the bar.

Randal's Interrogatory.

Q. By the ſpeaker—What is your name?

A. *Robert Randal.*

The clerk then read the charge,

Q. Do you admit or deny this charge?

A. I obſerve the charge;—beg ſome indulgence to ſtate my vindication. I am not prepared to anſwer.

Q. How long do you aſk to anſwer?

A. Till the day after to-morrow.

Mr. Harper wiſhed that till to-morrow 12 o'clock ſhould be allowed.

Mr. Blount perſiſted in his objection to any delay. It might give birth to injurious ſuſpicions out of doors.

The priſoner was ordered to withdraw, under the cuſtody of the Sergeant at Arms.

A debate then enſued on the propriety or impropriety of allowing any delay.

Mr. Goodhue conceived that it could require no time for the man to anſwer whether he was guilty or not guilty.

Mr. Kitchell was of opinion that he ſhould now declare whether guilty or not guilty, time could then be given before his examination.

Mr. Hillhouſe held the ſame opinion. He could not be at a loſs to anſwer to guilty or not guilty. It would bear an unfavourable appearance to give him time to anſwer that; becauſe it might be ſaid then, that time was given to concert meaſures. It was uſual in common caſes even before a juſtice of peace to interrogate a perſon ſuſpected as ſoon as arreſted, and no time was then given to prepare anſwers to ſuch interrogatories.

Mr. Harper ſaid he believed he felt as much for the dignity of the houſe and his perſonal dignity as any member, but he believed that dignity would be better conſulted by proceeding with diſcretion and good temper, than with precipitancy.

It is propoſed, that the priſoner ſhall be called on without time for conſideration to declare whether he is guilty or not; when if he confeſſes himſelf guilty of having offered the contempt to the houſe, this confeſſion is a conviction and puniſhment muſt immedately follow. When a perſon accuſed or ſuſpected is brought before a juſtice of the peace the caſe is widely different; the queſtion then is only whether there be ſufficient cauſe for his commitment; the trial follows, when any thing he has ſaid previous to his commitment cannot be brought in evidence againſt him on the trial. But the preſent caſe is widely different, a confeſſion would lead to inſtant conviction and puniſhment.

He inſiſted that as in this buſineſs the houſe were in fact judges in their own caſe, they ſhould more ſcrupulouſly avoid any forms, that might claſh with the uſual modes of proceeding and infringe on the rights of the citizen.

Another conſideration aroſe in his mind. Suppoſing the priſoner refuſed to anſwer interrogatories immediately; would the houſe forthwith puniſh him for contumacy, without allowing him any time to reflect upon his ſituation and determine whether he can deny the charge, or whether he ſhall confeſs and throw himſelf upon the mercy of the houſe.

He further remarked, that in a court of juſtice, when interrogatories were proper to be put, time was always given to the priſoner to anſwer.

Mr. Venable wiſhed the utmoſt juſtice done to the perſon charged. He ſaw no injury that could ariſe from delay. For his part he would rather run the hazard of injurious ſuſpicions being caſt, than that the priſoner ſhould not have ample juſtice done him.

Mr. Claibourne inclined to the ſame opinion.

The queſtion was then put whether the priſoner ſhould now be required to anſwer the charge and loſt 42 to 48.

To-morrow at 12 o'clock was then appointed for the priſoner to anſwer.

The interrogatory propoſed by Mr. Blount then came in the view of the houſe; in favour of which it was chiefly contended, that as the charge of corrupt practices had been publicly exhibited againſt an indefinitive portion of the houſe; though through ſo impure a channel as the allegation of the priſoner,—it was neceſſary that the matter ſhould be ſifted in the ſame public manner.

Againſt the propriety of the interrogatory, it was urged; that ſuch a charge from ſo foul a ſource ſhould not receive the appearance of being worthy of notice by any ſerious attention on the part of the houſe. A conviction was expreſſed, that the priſoner had undoubtedly made the aſſertion of 30 or 40 members having been ſecured to ſupport the ſcheme only as a decoy to allure thoſe ſpoken to.

Other grounds of objection were taken; and it was finally modified nearly in the following words:

That the petitioner (*R. R.*) is further charged with having declared that a number of members of this houſe, not leſs than 30 had engaged or were engaged to ſupport the memorial or application, or words to that effect.

This was agreed to.—Randal was then brought to the bar, the additional charge read and he notified to be ready to anſwer to-morrow at 12 o'clock,

It was then moved, that Whitney be brought to the bar. It was alſo moved to adjourn. This laſt motion was loſt and Whitney was ordered to the bar.

Q. What is your name? A. C. Whiney.

Q. Where are you from? A. Vermont.

Q. What buſineſs do you follow?

A. I was brought up a farmer.

Q. Are you acquainted with one Robert Randal. A. Yes,

The charge was then read.

Q. Are you guilty or not guilty of the charge? A. I am not guilty.

Q. When did you come to this city?

A. The beginning of this month.

Q. Where do you reſide here?

A. At the ſign of the Green Tree in North Front-ſtreet.

Q. Have you ſeen Randal here?

A. A number of times.

Q. What connection have you with Randal?

A. Only aſſociated in a plan of procuring a grant of the lands in queſtion.

Q. Are you prepared to ſtate the outlines of the plan of aſſociation?

A. I can enumerate ſome of the particulars. I have been in the country in queſtion, and meant to apply to the houſe for authority to get the body of lands from the Indians. I have ſome influential connections in that quarter, through whom I think a ceſſion by the Indians might be obtained. I thought it would be a good ſcheme for the United States and that I ſhould find my private account in it.

Q. What number of acres were there in contemplation?

A. 18 or 20 millions.

Q. Was there any plan formed for dividing it into ſhares?

A. It was propoſed to divide it into 41 ſhares.

Q. Who were the aſſociates?

A. Col. Peeton; Mr. Jones of Maſſachuſetts;—there was no particular agreement; Col. E. Allen of Vermont;—there was no particular arrangement. Randal and I were to be equally concerned in the land; we did not expect to carry it through alone, and expected to get perſons concerned who would aſſiſt to carry the buſineſs through.

Q. Did Randal mention to you his deſign of making offers to the members of the houſe?

A. Not directly. He mentioned that he had had ſome converſation with Mr. Smith of (S. C.) and other members, and that he enquired whether it was conſiſtent with their ſituation to enter into a buſineſs of this kind. I did not underſtand that he was to attempt to influence them by any particular gifts. What his intentions were however I can't pretend to ſay; I can only anſwer for myſelf.

Q. Were any perſons within the Britiſh lines among your aſſociates?

A. Some people that might conſider themſelves as under Britiſh government tho' within the limits of the United States.

Q. It was ſaid you had the inſtrument of aſſociation? A. Yes I have.

Q. Have you it with you?

A. No; I believe I have it at my lodgings but am not certain.

Q. Have you any objections to producing it? A. I dont know that I have any.

Q. You have not mentioned the names of your aſſociates in Detroit.

A. There was Meſſrs. Aſkins, Robinſon, Hennis, Fetterſon and Aſkins jun.

Q. Are they merchants or traders?

A. Some are.

Q. Indian traders.

A. Yes ſome trade with the Indians.

Q. Do they reſide at Detroit? A. Yes.

Q. With what view did you apply to Mr. Buck.

A. I called on him [illegible] buſineſs. I mentioned [illegible] it before the houſe; [illegible] of the lands and the [illegible] would ariſe from the [illegible] was unacquainted with the [illegible] I ſhould wiſh to have ſome [illegible] cerned in the buſineſs [illegible] greater probability of ſucceſs [illegible] whether he would have any [illegible] being concerned on paying for [illegible] ſaid he did not know any thing [illegible] ſaid, I did not want to propoſe [illegible] improper; but only wanted [illegible] to aſſiſt in carrying it through [illegible] conſiſtent with his ſituation [illegible] but if not I did not wiſh to [illegible] I thought it would promote the [illegible] That I wiſhed to do nothing [illegible]

Q. Do any of the aſſociates bear a Britiſh commiſſion?

A. I believe one, in the [illegible] thority. He was called Judge [illegible] whethr is a judge now or [illegible]

Q. To whom does this apply?

A. Judge Aſkins.

Q. Are you acquainted with John Gove?

A. I am, he propoſed to enter into the buſineſs.

Q. Did you propoſe it?

A. I mentioned it.

Q. Why have you ſo long delayed to put in your memorial?

A. I have been rather unwell—I have had a bad cold—and beſides I thought it was better to have firſt ſome converſation with different gentlemen, to lay the buſineſs open to them, to explain it before hand and ſhew them the ſituation of the tract of country.

Q. Did Randal tell you he thought it would ſucceed?

A. No, he ſaid ſome people thought that the buſineſs was of ſuch importance as might draw the attention of the houſe.

Q. Did John Gove ſign the aſſociation.

A. No.

Q. Is the paper ſigned by the aſſociates in the weſtern territory.

A. Yes.

Q. Is it ſigned by the men you mentioned.

A. Yes.

Q. Is it ſigned by any men in the ſtates?

A. No.

Mr. Livingſton handed to the ſpeaker a query as follows,

Q. Were any ſhares of land left open or unappropriated between you and your aſſociates, and if ſo for whoſe and what uſe did they remain ſo unappropriated?

There being no objections made to this interrogatory it was put by the ſpeaker.

A. No. When the buſineſs was firſt thot of our aſſociation was formed as I tell you. When the thing was carried through [illegible] intended to take more, a certain diviſion was made but not knowing who ſhould apply we did not like to mention the matter much at firſt, leaſt, perſons from private views might interfere and get the buſineſs from us [ſupplant us.]

Q. You ſay that ſome ſhares remained open, what number?

A. None would ſtrictly have remained open I could have filled all myſelf.

Q. What proportion was to be yours?

A. I might take as many as I pleaſed.

Q. You ſaid that you were willing to ſhew the original contract?

A. I ſee nothing at preſent to prevent it.

Q. Was John Gove to apply to any members of Congreſs?

A. He was to ſpeak to ſuch members as he might know to forward the plan.

Q. Is he in Philadelphia?

A. He lodges at the Green Tree.

The priſoner was then remanded into cuſtody, and ordered to be kept in a ſeparate apartment from Randal.

Mr. Goodhue mentioned, that the priſoner met him on Thurſday in the ſtreet, introduced himſelf and aſked for a private interview, which being granted, he opened the land ſcheme to him, when he mentioned his unacquaintance in thoſe matters, and adviſed him to apply to Colonel Pickering who was better able to form an opinion of it—telling him that if he thought favourably of it would be a recommendation with the members of the houſe—he ſaid nothing to him of the private part of the buſineſs, but ſhewed him the contract ſigned by about ten or twelve. Mr. Goodhue furmiſed, that if he had not ſhewn a coldneſs about the buſineſs grounded on his unacquaintance in land matters, he might have explained himſelf more fully, but that he had offered him no bribe neither direct nor indirect, and unleſs ſome member could lay ſomething to his charge he thought he ought to be releaſed.

Mr. Sedgwick was of this opinion, and ſaid he did not underſtand the gentleman from Vermont yeſterday to ſay that Whitney had made him any improper offer, but that if there was nothing alledged againſt him, there was injuſtice in confining him any longer.

Mr. Smith (N. J.) obſerved that he had kept bad company at any rate and that a few hours confinement would be no great inconvenience.

Mr. Buck obſerved, that yeſterday he mentioned a part of the circumſtances of the man's application to him; he could add further facts that would throw light upon the buſineſs, and that the priſoner had not communicated the whole. In the interview with him in Vermont, he was

to offer unequivocally a bribe, which the prisoner was ready to give the moment he chose to close. He conceived it would be good policy to break with the man immediately but rather to draw him on to a fuller disclosure. He in consequence told him that he might call on him in Philadelphia.

Upon this information the prisoner was demanded into custody, directed to be suffered to have communication with no one except counsel, and to be kept separate from Randal.

A motion was laid on the table for information relative to duties on imports &c.

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, December 23.

Several petitions were presented, read and ordered to lie on the table.

The report of the committee appointed to consider the propriety of granting relief to the distressed and indigent French emigrants in this city, was read a second time, agreed to, and a committee was appointed to bring in a bill.

The committee appointed to revise that part of the law for the extension of the power of the justices of the peace, which relates to the number of Constables for the townships of the Northern Liberties and the district of Southwark, made report, was by special order read a second time and agreed to, and the same committee was appointed to bring in a bill.

The bill from the Senate for ceding to the United States two certain out-lots of the town of Franklin at the mouth of French creek, in the county of Allegheny, was referred to a special committee.

The resolution for taking the opinion of the Judges of the Supreme court, and of the court of Errors and Appeals on private bills, was read a second time and negatived.

MONDAY, December 28.

A resolution which had been laid on the table to make three-fourths of the house necessary to the suspension of a rule, was called up, and after considerable debate was negatived.

TUESDAY, December 29.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to afford further relief to certain distressed French emigrants; and after considerable debate on the subject, the bill was agreed to, and the blank was filled up with 500 dollars.

A message from the Governor, informing the house, that he had approved and signed the resolution for binding and distributing the third volume of the laws of the state.

Foreign Intelligence.

MARSEILLES, October 22.

ALL is quiet here. The calumnies against this place are answered by tranquility and submission to the constituted authorities. Most of the troops have left this city for the army in Italy.

BRUSSELS, October 27.

The army of the Sambre and the Meuse, under Gen. Jourdan, continues its retreat. One part already has repassed the Rhine, near Coblentz, Bonn, and Andernach, while the other moves towards Dusseldorf, where it is supposed it will attempt to maintain its station. That village is in the best state of defence. The Austrian army now occupies the town of Deutz, whose inhabitants were alarmed on the passage of the French, because they appeared disposed to second the

By the date of the last advices, Jourdan was at Mulheim, opposite Cologne, with his [illegible] but it is thought this post which is tenable, will be evacuated. The head quarters of the army of the Sambre and the Meuse are already removed across the Rhine and are now at Bonn. All the communications of the Rhine are cut off except in the part of the lower Rhine near Dusseldorf.—The artillery and baggage are recrossing the Rhine. The French have taken care to secure all the boats from falling into the hands of the enemy.

The Austrians have also left their old position in the environs of Neuwaid, Villenau and Ernbreisten. The works thrown up by the republicans for reducing that fortress are already demolished: the peasants in the environs furnished pioneers to hasten the destruction.

According to the movements of the Austrian army, it appeared to be their design to cross the Rhine and carry the theatre of war to the left bank of that river, but every military measure is taken to repel the project. There is reason to hope they will not undertake an enterprise which must be attended with the most fatal consequences to their army.

The entrenchments on the left bank are actually supplied with artillery & troops. It is said that the troops of the garrisons of that place will march to the Rhine, where they will be more wanted in the present state of things. Yesterday a battalion of artillery moved for this new destination.

The Austrians are at Deutz and advancing to attack Jourdan. The peasants on the right bank of the Rhine, are armed against the French, and a body of about 12 or 14,000 of this irregular militia is employed by the Austrians. There seems to be forming about that city, a little Vendee, which has taken possession of the forest of Soignes. Six thousand men have marched against the place.

PARIS, November 5.

This day the death of Gillet, representative of the people, was announced to the council of five hundred His disease was the consequence of the fatigues he suffered when with the army of Sambre and Meuse.

The executive directory addressed two messages to the council, by one informing them of its installation, the other had for its object to invite the council to attend to attend to the new organization of the department of the Seine, and the municipalities of Paris.

The council of ancients received letters from merlin, Lacroix and Carnot, announced the acceptance of their appointments.

Carnot expressed himself thus; "I accept my nomination to the executive directory, with a fear inspired by my feeble talents, but with a confidence derived from my zeal and habits of labour. I swear my love to the constitution, and my unlimited devotion to the prosperity of my country, and the maintenance of the republic."

Merlin announced his nomination as minister of justice. "Were I, to consult, said he, my own inclination, I should prefer the duty of a member of the legislative body, to which I have been called by the confidence of my fellow citizens; but I perceive that by accepting the office to which the directory has just appointed me, I may be able to serve the republic in a labourious station; therefore I do not hesitate to accept, and to this consideration only I sacrifice the honor of a seat in the council of ancients."

Charles Lacroix informed the council that although he deemed the burden of the office of minister for foreign affairs, above his ability, he thought then his duty to accept it.

American Intelligence.

PORTLAND, December 10.

Captain Andrew Scott, in the Ship Cumberland, arrived here on the 8th inst. from Brest, which he left the 30 of October. Capt. Scott brought no papers. He assures us, however, that the people are generally satisfied with the new constitution, except in Britanny; where they still continue in a state of rebellion. Captain Scott travelled with the mail to Paris. Through some parts of Britanny an escort of 800 men was necessary—and even then they were often fired on, and a number of his companions were killed. In this part of the country the houses are destroyed, the fields laid waste, and the instruments of husbandry have given place to those of blood. In every other part the scene is reversed—the people are happy—the fields are highly cultivated—and to use our informant's own words, "one would imagine himself, when there, to be in the granary of the world." Provisions of all kinds were cheap except flour, which was 10 dollars a barrell. Beef of an excellent quality was selling at 10 dollars.

NORFOLK, December 19.

Capture of the Leghorn Fleet.

Captain Latham of the brig Peggy, arrived here yesterday in nine weeks from Cadiz, informs, that on the 12th of October he sailed through a fleet of French men of war, laying at anchor 4 miles outside of Cadiz light-house, consisting of six sail of the line and three frigates; they had laid there for four days, and had then under their protection a fleet of 32 sail of merchant vessels, and the Censeur, of 74 guns, being the major part of the homeward bound British fleet from Leghorn to England which they had fell in with and captured. The above French ships were a part of the Toulon fleet.

AUGUSTA, December 9.

A gentleman just arrived from St. Mary's, has favoured us with the following intelligence: That on the 21st of October last, 300 men of land forces, and three armed vessels under the command of Colonel Howard, of the Spanish forces, moved up the St. Mary with intention to invest or dislodge General Clark from his camp in East Florida: whilst Captain Fauche, with a detachment of his troop of military dragoons, was marching up said river on the Georgia side, to prevent the refugees from rallying or forming a camp on the territory of the United States:—But on their arrival at and opposite Temple, they learned that General Clark's men had dispersed, and the general himself given over his enterprise. It is supposed, in consequence of the peace between France and Spain.—Colonel Howard and Captain Fauche had a friendly intercourse during their continuing at, and opposite Temple, and the Spanish officers seemed well pleased with the measures adopted by the Gov. of Georgia

...BURGH, January 14.

On Thursday last, at a court of Oyer and Terminer here held, the following persons, viz. Charles Hobbs, Isaac Hobbs, Samuel Lewis, Nathaniel Lewis, and Isaac Breaden, were tried for the murder of John Weston, found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to five years imprisonment & hard labour in the jail and penitentiary house in Philadelphia.

William Semple

HAS removed his STORE from Col. Presley Nevill's Stone House in Second street, to the Yellow House above St. Andrew's Bridge in Front street, and between James Clow and John Shaw's.

Those who are indebted to him are requested once more to settle their accounts before the first of February next either with himself, or in his absence with Adamson Tannehill, Esq. or William Caldwell, at Messrs. Smith & Sbiras's Brewery, otherwise they need not expect any further indulgence.

Pittsburgh, 10th January, 1796.

N. B Those indebted to ANDREW WATSON & Co. will please to settle their accounts with Andrew Watson, or with Adamson Tannehill, Esq.

DANCING SCHOOL.

R. DIVENPORT *has opened his School for the present season in a commodious room in the house occupied by Mr. William Earl, in Second street, between Market and Wood streets. Hours of attendance from five to nine o'clock on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, for young gentlemen; from twelve to five on Friday for young ladies.*

In addition to the English dances usually taught, he means to introduce a variety of Reels and other dances, which are very much admired.

Pittsburgh, January 16, 1796.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, Greensburgh, January 1, 1796.

ISAAC *Anderson, Esq. James Barr, Esq. James Bovard, Beaver run; Robert Brotherton, Esq. Allegheny; Samuel Breden, care of the Revd. Mr. Power; Thomas Boyd, Jacob's Swamp; Stephen Benson, Simrall's ferry; James Beal, near Greensburgh; John Crawford, care of the Rev. Mr. Savan; William Caldwell; Jacob's creek; William Coil, Manas Coil, Charles Ceanning, Armstrong township; James and John Cairns, Huntington: Ezekiel Custard, James Crawford, care of George Smith, Esq. James Dugan, Donegal; John Douglass, John Eaken, Rostraver; James Ferguson, care of Col. Campbell; Thomas Fiske, Ligonier; John Fitz Hay, Hugh Finley, Beeson town; Ruth Gawterop, care of John Wilson; George Graham, Forks of Yough; Richard Graham, Stewarts Crossings; Robert Herron, Allegheny; Thomas Hamilton, near Millers town; Thomas Jordan, Derry; William Jamieson, Ligonier; Sterling Johnston & Co. M'Kee's Port; Isaac Loan, George Lose, Patrick Long, Ephraim Latta, care of Colonel Smith; Charles M'Kee, George Miller, care of Robert Lee; George M'Lelland, Mount Pleasant; John M'Connel, care of William Juck, Esq. Frederick Major, care of Mr. Drum; Rev. James M'Kinney, Robert Magee, care of William Jack, Esq. Uriah Matson, Armstrong; Charles Murray, Jacob's creek; William Murray, James Mahon, care of Joseph Cook, Esq. Isaace M'Kesock, James Marshall, Unity; Alex. M'Murray, Donnegall; John Moore, Salem; John Mears, South Huntington; James M'Cutcheon, Washington; Jacob Miller, care of Jacob Painter Esq. Nathaniel Newlin, John Probst, James Porter, Unity; Thomas Patterson, J. Parker; Alexander Porter, George Painter, near Greensburgh; William Robertson, John Robertson, George Ryall, James Ray; John Shaw, Mr. Stewart, Jacob's creek; Mr. Suman, Daniel Smith, Derry; James and Matthew Scott, care of David Pollock; Robert Thompson, Thomas Thompson, Hugh Thompson, William Warnock, care of Mr. Beal; Mrs. Catharine Williams, William Williams.*

All persons in arrears for postage of Letters or Newspapers will please to settle for the same with the subscriber up till the first inst. The business of the Post Office will in future be conducted by the Post Master, Mr. John Kirkpatrick.

THOMAS HAMILTON.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be sold by public sale, at the house of Andrew Watson, Innkeeper, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock—A certain *TRACT OF LAND*, situate at the mouth of the Nine Mile run, on the Monongahela river, in the township of Pitt, and county of Allegheny, containing two hundred and one acres with allowances &c. Late the Estate of George M'Cully, deceased.

JAMES SEMPLE, Sheriff.

January 16, 1796.

Pittsburgh, January ...

COUNTERFEIT THIRTY DOLLAR B...

The emission of the United States Bank Notes of this denomination has been counterfeited, and many of the bills are now in circulation: They are well executed as to the writing; but the engraven lines may easily be detected, the letter being generally not so bold as in the true bills; and by measuring the lines they are found not to be so long; the paper on which they are printed is also much darker, and not so wide; the date is likewise a distinguishing mark of detection being the 3d of a month, whereas in the true bills of this value, the date is invariably the ...

EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCE OF JUSTICE.

Extract from the Weekly Magazine, or Edinburgh Amusement of the year 1777.

The following anecdote is asserted to be an absolute fact, and is given upon the authority of a gentleman of distinction, who lately resided a short time at Constantinople.

Young Cadi, or Turkish Judge, of great abilities, preciding during the trial of a cause the merits of which were as follows:

A poor man claimed a house which a rich man had usurped. The former held his deeds and documents to prove his right; but the latter had provided a number of witnesses to invalidate them; and to support their evidence the more effectually, he presented the Cadi with a bag, containing 500 ducates; the Cadi received it. When it came to hearing, the poor man told his story, producing his writings, but wanted that most essential and only valid proof, witnesses.

The other, provided with witnesses, laid his whole stress on them, and on his adversary's defect in law, who could produce none; he urged the Cadi therefore to give sentence in his favour.

After the most pressing solicitations, the Judge calmly drew out from under his sofa, the bag of 500 ducates, which the rich man had given him as a bribe; saying to him very gravely. "You have been much mistaken in the suit; for if the poor man could bring no witnesses in confirmation of his right, I myself can produce at least 500." He then threw the bag with indignation, and decreed the house to the plaintiff.

Such instances are very uncommon, and deserve to be transmitted to posterity.

The following very curious advertisment is copied from the Bahama Gazette, of June 30.

Whereas the subscriber, through a pernicious habit of drinking for many years, has greatly hurt himself in purse and person, and rendered himself odious to all his acquaintance; finding there is no possibility of breaking off from the said practice, but through impossibility, to find the liquor, he therefore earnestly begs and prays, that in future no person will sell him either for money or on trust, any sort of spirituous liquors, as he will not in future pay it, but will prosecute any one for an action of damage against the the temporal and eternal interest of the public's humble, serious, sober servant,

JAMES CHALMERS.

WILLIAM ANDREW, Witness to the signing,

Nauffau, June 28, 1792.

THE MORALIST.

A PRAYER

Of an Eastern Philosopher.

LORD, I understand none of those disputes which are continually made concerning thee: I would serve thee according to thy will, but every person I consult, would have me do according to his will. When I would pray to thee, I know not what language I should use; nor do I know in what posture I ought to put myself: One says I ought to pray standing; another, that I should sit; and a third requires me to kneel.—This is not all; there are those who pretend that I ought to wash myself every morning with cold water; others maintain that thou wilt regard me with abhorrence, if I do not cut off a piece of my flesh. The other day I happened to eat, at a caravansary, a rabit. Three men who were present, made me tremble; they all three maintained that I had greviously offended the; one because this was an unclean animal; another, because it was strangled; and a third, because it was not a fish. A brachman, who was passing by, whom I desired to judge between us, says to one, they are all wrong, for certainly you yourself did not kill the creature. But I did said I: Ah! then you have committed an abominable action, and God certainly will never forget you, said he, in a severe tone; How do you know that the soul of your father had not passed into that animal.

All these things, Lord, greatly embarrass me; I cannot move my head, that I am not threatened with having offended thee; tho' I desire all the while to please thee, and to that end employ the life I hold from thee. I know not whether I deceive myself, but I believe the best way to please thee, is, to be a good citizen in the community thou hast made me to live, and a good father to the family which thou hast given me to protect.

[From a Late London Paper.]

THE STATE COACH.

YOUR Coach of State doth lack repair—
How could it laft fo long without?
Your Coachman, BILL, beſtows no care,
But might and main reſolves to ſcout it.

Into the *filthieſt mire* he daſhes,
Where none but *Swine* unclean would welter;
Through *thick and thin* JOHN BULL he laſhes,
The Stage-Coach follows helter ſkelter.

Its *ſprings* are broke, its *wheels* are clogg'd,
The body totters on its axis;
Yet onward ſtill JOHN BULL is flogg'd,
And drags a *world* of debt and taxes.

Acroſs him HAL poſtilion rides,
And laughs, and ſwears, and jokes, and ſpurs him;
The beaſt bemoans his galled ſides—
HAL chinks his gold, nor ſtops to curſe him.

BILL, not content, a pack of thieves
Next hires (their names I need not tell ye)
To worry BULL an order gives;
Some *fleece* his back, ſome *pinch* his belly.

A gang of *Foreign Sharpers*, too,
To rob the Coach with ſkill contend;
BILL's thanks to each, he owns, are due,
The greater rogue the more *his* friend.

Full many a ſage diſcreet, forwarns
Raſh BILLY of impending danger;
Reminds the *youth* that *Bulls have horns*—
That to their uſe JOHN BULL's *no ſtranger*.

That ſhould he fall among the *Swine*,
The *greedy* hogs might overpow'r him;
Beſmear'd with dirt, and *ſoak'd in wine*,
As fav'ry food, they might devour him.

In vain—BILL ſcorns to quit the box
Till BULL enrag'd ſhall turn his tether?
And then—*Who'll wonder if he knocks*
Stage-Coach and Driver down together?

ANECDOTES.

A SCOTISH Parſon, in his prayer ſaid, Laird bleſs the grand council the Parliament, and grant they may hang together. A country fellow ſtanding by, replied, "Yes, yes, with all my heart, and the ſooner the better; and I'm ſure it is the prayer of all good Chriſtians."—"But I don't mean as that fellow means, (ſaid the parſon) but pray they may all hang together in accord and concord."—"No matter what cord, replied the other, ſo it is but a ſtrong cord.

A Clergyman, in the courſe of his ſermon, aſked once or twice very pathetically, *Who will go up and fight the Philiſtines?* The earneſtneſs of the invitation provoked the attention of an Iriſhman preſent; who thus addreſſed his comrade; *Why don't you anſwer the gentleman? Come, d——e, Jack, here's go for one, if 'tis not a great way.*

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons who have any demands againſt the ſubſcriber to bring them in that they may be ſettled and paid; and all perſons indebted to him by note or book account are alſo notified to come and make payment in one month from this date. In caſe of neglect, every perſon ſo indebted, may be aſſured that their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of perſons who will compel payment with coſts.

JOHN M'MASTERS.

Pittſburgh, December 17, 1795.

NEW STORE.

Fowler & Herd,

BEG *leave to inform the public, that they have commenced buſineſs in Mrs. M'Pherſon's new houſe, corner of Wood and Second Streets, where they are now opening a compleat aſſortment of Seaſonable Goods, conſiſting of Fine and Coarſe Cloths, Caſſimers, Velvets, Calicoes, Muſlins, Blankets, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention, which they are determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices for Caſh, and hope from the ſuperior quality of their goods, terms, and unremitted endeavors to please, to merit the attention and encouragement of a generous public.*

Pittſburgh, December 10, 1795.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Partnerſhip of GOUDY & WILLIAMS is this day by mutual conſent diſſolved, all perſons indebted to them by bond, note, or book account are requeſted to call and ſettle their accounts, and pay off their reſpective balances before the firſt day of March next. Thoſe perſons who do not comply with the above requeſt, need not expect any longer indulgence from

GOUDY & WILLIAMS.

Greenſburgh, Dec. 10, 1794.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED *or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber in Allegheny county, Plumb townſhip, near Dirty Camp, on the night of the 2d inſtant, a Sorrel MARE, with a white mane and tail, branded on the near ſhoulder* I. K. *the near hind paſture thicker than the other, and halts on that leg when road faſt, very ſpirited, a natural trotter, about* 14 *hands and an half high. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare and ſecures her ſo that the owner may get her again, and apprehends the thief, if ſtolen, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges.*

ROBERT HUSTON.

December 8, 1795.

BROKE *into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber on the 28th day of October, a black MARE, about 7 years old, 14 or 15 hands high, ſhe has a white ſtripe down her face, and the two hind feet white, ſhe it lengthy, neither branded or any ways marked, ſhod before. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.*

JOHN CRAWFORD.

Verſailles townſhip, Allegheny county, December 9, 1795.

Whereas Frederick Baum, about 7 or 8 years ago, gave a note to Jame Burns for Twenty Seven Pounds, Pennſylvania currency, for which ſaid Baum never received value, and ſaid Burns brought a ſuit in Weſtmoreland county court, for the recovery of the money, but judgment went againſt him, and as the ſaid Baum did not take up his note, he therefore forwarns all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note as he is determined not to pay it until compelled by law.

FREDERICK BAUM.

November 27, 1795.

FOR SALE.

TWO patented tracts of unimproved Land of 400 acres each, ſituate in Weſtmoreland county, on Crooked creek, about 6 miles up the creek from Green's ſtation: theſe lands are of the firſt rate, bounded on the creek, and on one of the tracts is a choice mill ſeat. Alſo, a patented tract of 337 acres, on Puckety creek, not far from Robert Hall's, Eſq. Alſo a patented tract of 280 acres, on Crow's run, 18 miles below Pittſburgh, near the Ohio For terms apply to the ſubſcriber at No. 145, Cheſnut Street, PHILADELPHIA, where he keeps an Office for buying and ſelling Real and Perſonal Eſtates, Bank Stock, certificates of every kind, does buſineſs by powers of attorney, in the Land Office, and in all public offices for demands of officers and ſoldiers in the late army in the war with Great Britain.

ALEXANDER POWER.

October 3, 1795. 9t.

John Patterſon & Co.

HAVE *juſt received and are now opening a large and general aſſortment of* MERCHANDIZE, *which they will ſell on moderate terms by wholeſale and retail. They have alſo a large quantity of* CASTINGS, *which they will ſell by the ton or piece.*

All perſons indebted to the firm of JOSEPH PATTERSON & CO. *are requeſted to come and ſettle their reſpective accounts before the firſt of January next, as no longer time can be given.*

Pittſburgh, November 13, 1795.

NOTICE

IS *hereby given, that agreeable to an attachment iſſued againſt the goods, chattels, and other effects the property of a certain* John Wright, *late of Verſailles townſhip, in the county of Allegheny, a diſtribution of money, ſeized in the hands of the ſheriff of the ſaid county, will be made to the creditors of the ſaid John Wright, at the ſubſcriber's Office in Pittſburgh, in ſaid county, on the eighth day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon—therefore, all perſons having demands againſt the ſaid John, are hereby required to attend on the ſaid day, time and place, with their bonds, notes, accounts, &c. otherwiſe they will be excluded.*

Nov. 10, 1795. JOHN WILKINS.

If John Galbraith, who formerly lived in the county of Tyrone, pariſh of Andſtraw, and town of Killymore, near Newtown Stewart, Ireland, be alive, he is hereby informed that his brothers live in Allegheny county, on the Allegheny river, 12 miles from Pittſburgh.

JOHN & ROBERT GALBRAITH.

December 23, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

At Private Sale.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land lying on the waters of Montour's run, within 15 miles of Pittsburgh, 5 miles from the Ohio river, and one and an half miles of Jeffries griſt and ſaw mills. It contains 400 acres, 50 or 60 acres of which are cleared and fit for the plough, 9 acres in meadow, and 100 more can be made equal in quality, the whole of which, with a little trouble, can be watered, there is alſo an excellent mill ſeat, and water ſufficient, with two very good houſes and other buildings; there is alſo a public road through it, which renders it advantageous for any public buſineſs, there is an orchard of 100 bearing apple trees, and alſo a peach and cherry orchard, in a rich ſettlement, contiguous to a number of mills and places of worſhip. An indiſputable title will be given. Enquire of ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

LAWRENCE FRAZEL.

November 3, 1795.

JEREMIAH BARKER,

HAS *juſt received an aſſortment of* GOODS *ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which he is determined to ſell low for Caſh or Country Produce.*

He has ſome of the beſt POWDER, *and a quantity of* LEAD, *for Sale.*

Pittſburgh, Dec. 21, 1795.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Tyrone townſhip, Fayette county, a grey Mare, 10 or 11 years old, about 12 hands high, branded W. on the near ſhoulder.—The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ABRAHAM STAUFFER.

December 17, 1795.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in South Huntingdon townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, on the night of the 22d day of November laſt, a dun ſorrel Mare, 7 or 8 years old, with a ſtar in her forehead, ſhod before, the knee of the near leg thicker than the other, is branded on the left ſhoulder and thigh H. H. and has white ſpots on her back occaſioned by the ſaddle, trots and canters, carries herſelf lofty; the thief cut her tail off immediately after taking her out of the field. Whoever delivers her to the ſubſcriber, or gives information ſo that ſhe can be had again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

HENRY HUFFMAN.

December 5, 1795.

Strayed away from the plantation of Samuel Beatty, on the Kiſkeminitas, near Beaver run, Weſtmoreland county, a dark bay Mare, between 14 and 15 hands high, 5 years old laſt ſpring, a few white hairs in her forehead, large ſquare hoofs on her fore feet, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare and delivers her to ſaid Beatty, or to the ſubſcriber in Allegheny county, Mifflin townſhip, one mile and an half from M'Kee's ferry, on the Monongahela, ſhall have Two Dollars Reward and reaſonable charges

GEORGE CRAWFORD.

Dec. 21, 1795.

Thoſe perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of George M'Dowell, deceaſed, and thoſe who may be indebted thereto, are hereby informed, that the ſubſcriber will ſettle ſaid eſtate at Cincinnati, on the Ohio. He will be in Pittſburgh until the latter end of this month, and will attend to the ſettlement of ſuch accounts as may be offered.

WM. CHRIBBS, Adminiſtrator.

Dec. 21, 1795.

Half a Dollar a

in Caſh will be given for good [illegible] *KEY, delivered in Pittſburgh, and* [illegible] *price allowed to Diſtillers who* [illegible] *their duties in this article.*

JOHN NEVILL.

Pittſburgh, December 28. 1795.

Blackſmiths and other

Tradeſmen are much wanted at Elizabeth Town, *on the* Monongahela, *where* [illegible] *workmen will find conſtant employment, on* [illegible] *ſive of the country cuſtom. It is needleſs to mention the advantages that muſt ariſe to* [illegible] *Smith's buſineſs (and to all tradeſmen in general) from a town ſo faſt improving. Good building carried on extenſively, and a conſtant ſucceſſion of travellers, the ſame muſt be obvious to a conſiderate mind; but independent of theſe advantages, the proprietor pledges himſelf to give eſpecial encouragement to the firſt that ſets up here, and proſecutes ſaid buſineſs with ſpirit, which on application, will be made known.*

SADLERS and SHOEMAKERS, are alſo much wanted, and will meet with ſimilar encouragement, and may be ſupplied with leather at the Tanyard at this place.

S. BAYARD, Proprietor.

December 29, 1795.

FOR SALE,

AN *excellent Mill-ſeat, with a race ready dug, on Street's run, adjoining* John Small's *place, three quarters of a mile from the Monongahela river, and ſix miles from Pittſburgh. Twenty five acres of land will be ſold with this ſeat. The convenience to the river, and in a fertile part of the country, is, no doubt, an object of conſequence to any perſon who may incline to build a mill. The ſeat is equal to any in the county, and plenty of water at almoſt any ſeaſon of the year. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.*

HUGH GRANT.

Allegheny county, Dec. 30, 1795.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY *from the ſubſcriber living in Pittſburgh, on Friday the 25th inſtant, Two Apprentice Boys, viz. ISAAC GROVE, and HENRY BEAVER. Grove is by trade a ſhoemaker, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, well made, light hair'd, had on and took with him two round about jackets with ſleeves, one green ſtripe coating with metal buttons, the other clouded nankeen, and two pair of overalls, one green ſtriped coating, the other plain nankeen, one old grey ſurtout, which I expect he will wear over the reſt, one white ſur hat, and a ſet of ſhoemakers tools; he alſo rifled his maſter's trunk, and ſtole thereout his indentures.—BEAVER is a German, ſpeaks broken Engliſh, alſo a ſhoemaker by trade, had on and took with him a long brown coat, and a green ſtriped round about jacket and overalls, a white fur hat, a black wool ditto, and a ſet of ſhoemakers tools. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentices and ſecures them in any jail, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, paid by*

JOHN WALL.

December 30, 1795.

WAS *ſtolen out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber living at Butler's Ferry, on the Monongahela, on Sunday night laſt, 26 Spaniſh Dollars, and a French Crown—the theft was not diſcovered until Wedneſday morning—No perſon was ſeen about the houſe, but on Monday morning a number of tracks were diſcovered appearing to be that of a man barefooted; and the ſame night was ſtolen ſome bread and meat out of the houſe of John Small, and the ſame kind of tracks diſcovered there, and on Tueſday night Small's ſhoes and buckles were ſtolen from under the bed, and his cheſt ſearched for money. The ſhoes had odd buckles in them, half of the ream of each broken off. [illegible] was tracked from there to where [illegible] which was taken acroſs the river, and tracks appeared for near two miles on the road to Pittſburgh. A reward of TEN DOLLARS will be paid for apprehending and proſecuting ſaid thief to conviction.*

JOHN GORDON.

Allegheny County, Nov. 26, 1795.

WHEREAS Hannah Swan, wife of the ſubſcriber, of Northumberland county in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, has behaved in an improper and unbecoming manner, and has left my bed and board, I hereby forwarn all perſons from truſting or harbouring her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting.

SAMUEL SWAN.

Nov. 12, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

By the ſubſcriber, living on Street's run,

A VALUABLE *Tract of Land, ſix miles from Pittſburgh, containing* [illegible] *there is on the premiſes a griſt and ſaw mill with other improvements, a young bearing orchard, a quantity of good meadow and* [illegible] *fence. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing on eaſy terms may apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.*

JOHN SCULL.

October 20, 1795.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front Street, next door to the Corner of Market Street: where Subſcriptions at Fifteen Shillings per Annum, Advertiſements, Articles of Intelligence, &c. are thankfully received.